THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Trevino, with Twelve Thousand Men. Marching on San Luis Potosi.

THE CITY OF MEXICO NEXT TO FALL

Quiroga's Preparations for the Attack of Matamoros.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special de-

wia Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 19, 1872. Your Camargo correspondent writes, under date of the 16th instant, that General Trevino, the Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionists in Northern Mexico, has telegraphed to General Quiroga that he is moving on San Luis Potosi, with 12000 men, and would take the city immediately. He says he will then proceed straight to the city of Mexico.

There are some heavy guns, with 350 men, revolutionary infantry, on the road from Monterey to join General Quiroga in his attack on Matamoros. Quiroga will move as soon as his reinforcements have arrived.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE REVOLUTIONISTS In Sinaloa, on January 21, the revolutionary General Marquez defeated the government forces under Pasqueria, capturing four pieces of artillery, with arms and ammunition.

In Jalisco the revolutionists are 2,000 strong and actively engaged in hostilities against the government. General Magana has pronounced against Juarez in Colima.

Retaliations for the Mexican Depreda ions in Texas.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 19, 1872. The Ranchero newspaper, commenting on Representative Connor's speech concerning Mexican depredations in Texas, says there exists a movement among the large stock holders for retaliations upon Mexico, and that men, means and arms will be forthcoming at the proper time.

CUBA.

Arrival of Valmaseda's Deputy-Proposed Circu lation of the Bills of the Spanish Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Feb. 19, 1872. General Ceballos, the new Segundo Cabo, arrived

A meeting or merchants and others is to be held in Santiago de Cuba to discuss the expediency of bills of the Spanish Bank into circulation, in order to prevent excessive speculation in

CIVIL RIGHTS TO COLORED CITIZENS.

The Car Prohibitions Withdrawn and "White

Done Away With in Richmond-General Schoffeld's Act of Conciliation Su perseded by the City Railroad Company. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19, 1872.

During the administration of General J. M. Schoto the right of the latter to ride on the street cars. An appeal was made to the General by the negroes to enforce their rights in this particular, and, as compromise, he designated certain of the cars, in which no negroes were to ride, by a "white ball" on the roof of the car at either end. This distinction has been maintained until the present as an established fixture and also as a memento of military re-

lished fixture and also as a memento of military reconstruction.

This evening the stockholders of the City Railway
Company held their annual meeting, and during the
session they were waited on by a delegation
of the leading colored citizens of the city,
who presented a petition in a mild and becoming
manner asking that the white bails on the cars be
abolished, and that hereafter no distinction be
made as to the right of any citizen to ride in all the
cars. They were met in the same spirit by the
stockholders, who unanimously acceded to their request, whica shows a thorough disposition on the
part of the people of Virginia to grant the negroes
all the civil rights they are entitled to.

THE BALTIMORE WHISKEY SUITS.

The Government Agrees to Withdraw and Terminate the Trials on Payment of

In the United States District Court, Judge Glies presiding, this morning, the whiskey ring cases tion by the Court whether he was ready to pre-Waiters, District Attorney Stirling said there were six or eight of these cases in which two whose names were on the backs of the indictments, and who were themselves indicted; that he had a conversation this morning with these witnesses in the presence of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district, and they had informed him that they would repudiate everything previously sworn to, and would go on the stand and swear to the contrary; that in the case against Boeker his counsel had agreed to pay the special tax and costs, and counsel for the other parties had agreed to pay costs in their cases, on condition that the United States enter a nolle prosequit. Mr. Stirling said that under the circumstances he did not feel justified in going to trial, and moved the Court to enter a nolle prosequit in each case on the payment of costs, which was ordered by the Court. whose names were on the backs of the indictment

CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES. The Beston Board of Trade Advocate the Issue of Compound Interest Notes.

afternoon, after a series of seven meetings held to discuss the present condition of the currency and

discuss the present condition of the currency and the measures now before Congress in reference thereto, the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 24 to 19.

Resolved, That the Boston Board of Trade approves the principle of the plan proposed by Mr. Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, for the gradual withdrawal of the greenbacks in circulation and the substitution therefor of compound interest notes in monthly issues of rew millions. Resolved, That the notes should be made payable at maturity in coin or bonds at the option of the government, and not at the option of the holder.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1872. the Circuit Court of Pemiscot county, Missouri, and her little daughter, three years old, were so terribly purned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in their residence at Gayosso on the 23d ult. that they both died shortly after.

A COWARDLY BROTHER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19, 1872. A special despatch to the Chronicle says:—At Bowerstown, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, a desperate young man named George Clark, living at that place, shot his sister with a rine tecause she threw snow at him. The ball passed through the girls right thish just below the hip joint, thence nearly themselves the left things. Clark was arrested.

ENGLAND.

War Office Estimates for the Support of the Army-The Military Bill Reduced Since Last Year-Parliamentary Movement for Censure of the Ministry-The Thanksgiving Procession-Parliament to Proceed to St. Paul's-Fatal Explosion in a Factory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1872. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, has submitted to Parliament the Ministerial estimate for the support of the army during the military year from April, 1872, to April,

The figures show a reduction of £1,000,000 from the estimate of the year from 1871 to 1872. THE DISRAELI-TORY MOVEMENT AGAINST GLAD-STONE.

The Parliamentary "whippers-in" are summoning their partisans to be present at the session to-night, when it is understood that the opposition will introduce a motion censuring the government for the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is believed that the action of the government

A MOTION FOR CENSURE AND THE DEBATE.

in the evening. The resolution of censure on the Ministry for the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was moved this evening by Mr. Richard Cross, conservative mem-ber for Lancashire, who supported it in a lengthy

Sir Roundell Palmer offered a substitute, de claring that "there is nothing in the appointment of sir Robert Collier deserving the censure of the

At nine o'clock P. M. the debate was still going on, no vote having been taken.

PARLIAMENT AND THE NATIONAL PRAYER The House of Commons Committee on the Na-tional Thanksgiving Services of the 27th inst. made a report recommending that the Speaker of the House take part in the royal procession and that the members in a body attend the ceremonies in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The recommendation was agreed to and the report entered in the journal of the House. FATAL EXPLOSION IN A FACTORY.

spatch from St. Helens, Lancashire, reports most serious calamity in that town this morning. The boiler of a factory exploded, killing and injur-

Sir Charles Dilke's Movement Towards Demo cratic Government-"Aristocratic Ignorance of American Institutions."

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1872.

Cheisea this evening.

The meeting was crowded, and at the outset was dightly disorderly. Ample precautions, however, had been taken against trouble. The platform was raised so high that it could not be scaled, the seats ere nailed to the floor, and the police were or hand in force. The first symptoms of disorder soon subsided and

the organization of the meeting was completed. Sir Charles Dilke then delivered a long and powerful speech. He protested against the effort to su press free discussion on the subject of the monar-chical principle. "He had," he said, "attacked the monarchy because of the evils it engendered. Never did the rich less understand the wants of the poor, and should they continue to ignore ther grave results would follow." He warned his op ponents to "beware, or they might push the people

Alluding to the relations of England and the United States, he attributed the existing state of ill-feeling to 'the ignorance which prevailed in aristocratic

At the beginning and the close of his address the orator received an ovation of cheers. Parifament, spoke in defence of the Crown.

He was frequently interrupted by the audience but no violence was attempted either by the liberal or the conservatives.

FRANCE

Bonapartist Military Movement for a Coup Against the Constitution - Manifestation Against Orleanism-A Monarchical Manifesto Expected-Presentation to the

President-A Cabinet Banquet. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Feb. 19, 1872. The Opinion Nationale asserts that a conspiracy

has been discovered in which three generals under

the late Emperor are the leaders.

and take possession of the government, when they were to be supported by a large number of exomeers and soldiers of the empire from the North.

The Opinion says that in consequence of this revelation the Belgian frontier is carefully guarded, and no one is permitted to cross into France with

MONARCHISM IN THE LEGISLATURE. The forthcoming manifesto of the monarchists in the Assembly monopolizes the attention of the Deputies.
THE PROPLE AGAINST PRINCES.

A slight demonstration was made before the residence of the Duke d'Aumale on Sunday. The crowd uttered cries hostile to the monarchy. affair was incited by the Bonapartists.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.
George H. Baker, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Constantinople, was yesterday presented to President Thiers by Mr. Washburne,

A STATE BANQUET. President Thiers gave a State dinner last evening at which Lord Lyons, Mr. Washourne, Señor Olozage and the Count von Arnim were among the guesta.

BELGIUM.

Popular Demonstration Against French Orleanism and Royalty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19, 1872. A large number of persons who are opposed to the presence of the Count de Chambord in this city gathered near his residence and made demonstra-

tions against the Count. A number of the most violent of the disturbers

CONSOLATION FOR CHAMRORD.

The manifesto of the monarchists in the French Assembly was brought to Antwerp to-day by Count Monte, and presented to the Count de Chambord. Many French detectives are in the city.

SPAIN.

Public Excitement Consequent on the Cabinet Crisis-Political Canvass of Probable Ministerial Platforms.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 19, 1872. The resignation of the Ministry causes considerable excitement,

1t was thought last night that Senor Saga

would be entrusted by the King with the duty of forming a new Cabinet, but it is now said that the task will be delegated to Admiral Topete or General

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1872. Chief Engineer Wheeler has been detached from the revenue steamer Hamilton and ordered to the Perry, at Eric. Unlef Engineer Brennan has been transferred from the Gallatin to the Hamilton.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British Parliamentary Proceedings Relative to the American Case—Premier Gladstone's "Inconvenience" on the Subject

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1872. During the session of the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli, while avowing "his unwillingness to touch the question of the Alabams claims just now, wished to be informed when the British government received the American case. He had been at one moment under the impression February; but he had since been given to under-stand that the government had it before them as

Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be "inco or communicate any information on the subject at

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The Project for Increased Facilities in Europo-American Communication.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1872. It is reported that Bischoffsheim, who has charge of the projected new cable to New York, has reooking to the amalgamation of the new enterpris with the present cable combination, on the ground that "such action would lead to a continuance of ment of the business, and that this would be to de feat one of the ends for which the subscriptions of stock were made."

ITALY.

The United States Squadron Still in the Harbon of Nice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1872. The announcement of the arrival of the American quadron at Naples was premature.

and it is now doubtful whether it will go to Naples.

CANADIAN SEPARATION.

A Halifax Journal Giving Data on the Existence of a Secret Treaty Between Canada and Great Britain-Why the Document Was Not Made Public Before the Recent Alabama Question Arose.

HALIPAX, N. S., Feb. 19, 1872. The Chronicle, in reply to an editorial in the Coronto Globe ridiculing the story of the secret treaty, reasserts its authenticity, and says it is creditably informed that it was signed conclusion of negotiations by Lord De Gray for the British government and Sir John A. Macdonald, as of Canada, on the part of the Governo General. The chief points had been mutually agreed upon between the two governments son years previously, and, so far as Great Britain was concerned, it had then been definitely settled as the

basis of her future colonial policy.

When Lord Bury long since published his draft of the treaty it was not deemed advisable to reduce the understanding to the shape of a formal comthe Alabama difficulty by the Washington Treaty had, as was thought, finally relieved England from danger and further entanglements on this Con

The Chronicle says that only Lord Lisgar, Si John A. Macdonald and Sir George F. Cartier are cognizant of the treaty, and mentions some circumtances which indicate the fact of its existence The following are the principal points in the arti

The following are the principal points in the article referred to in the foregoing despatch:

Somebody has been playing off a joke upon our contemporary of the Halifax Chronicle. From "information received" of "an extraordinary and unlooked-for character," it alleges that a secret treaty exists between the Dominion and Imperial governments providing for the peaceful separation of the two countries. If there is any one who feels alarmed at this disclosure let him allay his fears with the assurance that had any such document been signed, seased and sworn to between the two alleged parties, it would not have been worth the paper it was written upon. Treaties are made between independent rulers, not between the sovereign and her servants, such as Governor General. There may, of course, be agreements as to policy between the government of Canada and the Colonial Office, but there is no treaty-making power either in the British Ministers or in the Prity Council of the Dominion:

If there were ever to arise a Minister in Canada who could engage in such an intrigue, he would occedemated in an instant by his own Parliament; and, so long as we have free representative institutions, our fate is in our own hands. We have, however, a clue to the discovery of this latest "mare's nest." some seven or eight years ago, at a time of considerable popular excitement in England as to the state of our Canadan defences, Viscount Burry, a son-in-law of the late Sir Allan McNab, who had been Civil Secretary in Canada to Lord Elgin, and afterwards to Sir Edmund Head, wrote a book called "The Exocus of the Western Nations," Inspired, no doubt, by temporary surrounding influences, Lord Bury incorporated in this very heavy piece of literature a scheme for the separation of Canada from Great Britain. The people of England have, since Lord Bury wrote, attained a much higher appreciation of the value people of England have, since Lord Bury wrote, attained a much higher appreciation of the value and importance of colonial connections than they possessed in 1865, and the British Minister who was detected in any conspiracy to disintegrate the empire would be accorded as short a shrift as the Canadian who should be found to be his ac-

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

uniform barometric pressure which existed Sunday night has continued very generally east of the Mississippi River; but the barometer has failen from Texas to the upper lakes. Clear failen from or clearing weather, with light north and northeast winds has prevailed throughout the East Atlantic States. South and southeast winds, with rising temperature, are now reported from the Mississippi Valley.

Probabilities.

An area of low barometer will probably continue to develop on Tuesday over the valley of the Upper Mississippi and southward to Texas, the central lowest pressure moving winds and increasing cloudiness from the lakes to the Gulf; northerly winds veering to the southeast prevail on the South Atlantic coast, and north westerly winds in New England and New York; partially stormy and clear weather convery generally throughout the Atlantic States: southeasterly winds and cloudy weather Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Tuesday

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comas indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar-macy, Herald Building:—

 mac, Heralb Building:—

 1871.
 1872.

 3 A. M.
 32

 24
 3 P. M.

 3 A. M.
 28

 22
 6 P. M.

 38
 32

 9 P. M.
 39

 34
 38

 37
 12 P. M.

 38
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 12 M.
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 35
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 12 M.
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 34

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 12 M.
 37

 34
 34

LYING IN BLOOD.

James Irwin, a porter in the store 23 Thomas street, discovered a man lying in the basment, al-most covered with blood. Officer Jacobs, of the to the station house on a stretcher. The man, on being brought to the station house, gave his name as Charles Frost, and it is supposed he is one of a number of burgiars who attempted to break into an adictains beans some time are.

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

Horrible Termination of a Dual Love Affair in Lowell.

Two Youths Paying Their Respects to One Young Lady-Actuated by the Green-Eyed Monster One Quarrels with and Shoots the Other, Things Having Gone Far Enough.

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1872. Another unpleasant love affair last night distin guished the manufacturing city of Lowell. The social position of the parties connected therewith, their general respectability and the singular nature of the circumstances of the case, render the affair one of more than ordinary importance.

The facts may be briefly stated. For some months past Messrs. Charles E. Kimball and Charles R. Watts have been paying their attention to Miss Ella Spofford, daughter of Deacon Abraham Spofford, and appeared to receive almost an equal share of her regards—so much so that a strong ing of jealousy was created between them. Last ing of jealousy was created between them. Last evening Kimball accompanied Miss Spofford to the John street Congregational church, and returned with her to her home on Mount Vernon street, entering the house and remaining in social conversation with her until after ten o'clock, when be came out. After bidding her good night he discovered Watts standing on the sidewalk, and accused him of having followed the couple home. An indignant denial followed and this led to mutual recriminations and a general row.

tions and a general row.

from his side pocket, and, with the exclamation, 'This thing has gone far enough,' he fired two shots at Kimball's body. One of them took effect in the right arm and the other was lodged in the lungs of the victim, inficting a dangerous and probably a fatal wound. A great crowd gathered about the spot, and the assassin, who is only sixteen years old, was taken to the station house. Kimball was removed to his home and properly cared for.

An interview with Watts develops the facts that he does not attempt to palliate or deny his crime, but is only sorry that a fatal result was not assured beyond the possibility of a doubt. The affair has caused great excitement in Lowell, and the general sympathy is with the assassin on account of a belief that he is partially insane.

The Chelsen (Mass.) Murderer.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 19, 1872 Azro B. Bartholemew will be examined to-mor row for the murder of Charles F. Storer, in Chelsea, Saturday night. Dr. West and Mrs. Gilbert are held in \$5,000 each as witnesses.

AN EXCITED CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention of South Carolina.

Electing Delegates for the National Council-Introducing Sacrilegious Sentiments-Colored Men and President Grant-"Amen" and "Yes Lord." Substituted for Cheers-The Complete Ticket Presented.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19, 1872. The State Republican Convention for nominating delegates to the National Republican Presidential evening at five o'clock. There are about two hundred delegates, of whom about four-fliths are colored and nine-tenths officeholders. All the members of the General Assembly are members,

ber of Congress from this State, was nominated for mporary chairman. R. H. Gleaves, an officeholder and colored polltician from Beaufort county, was also nominated and upon this the Convention split. The colored members were as bitter and as abusive of each other as members of Congress, and amid a perfect din and uproar of "points of order, privilege, ques

est disorder prevailed. R. B. Eiliott (colored). Mem-

motions, over three hours were frittered away. R. C. Delarge, colored Member of Congress from this State, holding a printed ticket for candidates in his hand, said that neither he nor the colored peo

IF IT HAD JESUS CHRIST'S NAME ON IT: nay, even if Governor Scott's name was on it Chairman, Lieutenant Governor Ransier, colored, was perfectly powerless to keep order, and abuse and recriminations kept up by the members in the fashionable manner. Finally, after about and a half hours of this pandemonium, a c member, with lungs more scentorian than the shouted above the din the name of F. J. Moss

member, with lungs more stentorian than the rest, showted above the House of Representatives, for temporary chairman. This seemed to act as oil upon the troubled waters, and the motion was carried by acclamation.

On taking the chair Moses said:—We have met at a time when all who feel an interest in the specess of the great republican party feel that a crists is upon us, both in our State and national affairs; at a time when most of us at home are united, but when afair off on the waten towers of freedom we find sentinels who have proved faithless and abandoned their trusts. The men we select to-night have a high, a noble, a sacred duty to perform in Bearing To Ulysers S. Grant the Message that he has listened too long to men who wem have placed in high places of confidence and honor upon the floor of Congress. (Loud cries of "Amen," "Dar's so," "Yes, Lord," Ac.) They shall speak in tones of thunder, and no matter how reckless our representatives have been they shall see that we are still strong enough to curse them even as they stand in their high positions.

After this address a Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

in their high positions.

After this address a Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the Convention took a recess.

THE ENTIRE TICKET OF THE CONVENTION.
The printed ticket that is being circulated contains the following names as candidates to the National Republican Nominating Convention:—R. K. Scott, white, Governor of the State; A. J. Ramsler, colored, Lieutenant Governor; F. J. Moses, Jr., white, Speaker of the House of Representatives; R. B. Elliot, colored, Congressman; W. T. Tait, white, Coroner of Charlesien; J. H. Rainey, colored, Congressman; L. G. Carpenter, white, editor of Columbia (S. C.) Union; H. J. Maxwell, colored, Congressman; tive; E. W. M. Mackey, white, Sheriff of Charlesien; Robert Smalls, colored, State Senator; W. Jones, colored, State Representative; E. W. M. Mackey, white, Sheriff of Charlesion; Robert Smalls, colored, State Representative; T. J. Maxwell, colored, State Representative; T. J. Mackey, white, State Judge; J. S. Motley, colored, State Representative, Recapitulation—Whites, five; colored, nine. All these delegates are pledged to vote for Grant's renomination, and a platform to that effect is propared for the Convention.

During the recess the members got up a kind of buriesque side show, in which a great deal of inny things peculiar to the negroes were said and done. No further business, however, was transacted, and

AT MIDNIGHT THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED amid the greatest confusion till to-morrow morn-

and

AT MIDNIGHT THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED

amid the greatest confusion uli to-morrow morning. There is a great deal of high leeling among the colored members, who compose about four-fiths of the Convention, and an effort will be made to elect all colored mem to the Convention which meets at Philadelphia. At all events, no one will be elected without being sworn first to vote for the renomination of General Grant and for the nominatian of ex-Governor James L. Orr, of this State, for Vice President.

BALTIMORE. Md., Feb. 19, 1871. Vice President Colfax delivered an Interesting address to-night at the Central Presbyterian

AN ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

church, the occasion being the sixteenth anniver VERDICT IN A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19, 1872.

In the breach of promise case of Van Kirk vs. Johnston the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, allowing her \$2,500 damages.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONRY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 19—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93% for both money and the account. United States five-wearty bonds, 1893, 81%; 1895, 01d, 93%; 1895, 92%; ien-forties, 85%.
FRANKPORT BOURSE,—FRANKPORT, Feb. 19.—United States dive-twenty bonds, 185% a 56 for the issue of 1893.
FARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 19—P. M.—Rentes closed flat at 56, 35c.

AND COLOR OF THE PART OF THE P

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

Yesterday the discussion turned upon the ad-risability of extending the term of Methodist pastors, in special cases, beyond three years, the limit at which it is now fixed. Dr. Crawford, the President of the Preachers' Association, opened the discussion, and took strong ground in favor of the itinerant system, though there are very weighty objections against it, some of which he also presented. tance, against it, it was urged that the financial considerations tended to make ministers the shifting every three years deprived Methodist ministers of anything serving the name of a home, and greatly injured if it did not destroy the inflaence of home. is impossible, under the triennial changes, for a Methodist minister to present to his congregation or to the world a Christian home, and he (the

is impossible, under the triennial changes, for a Methodist minister to present to his congregation or to the world a Christian home, and he (the speaker) wondered not that so many ministers' families are not what they ought to be, but rather that so many of them are as good and pure as they are. Then, again, this changing tends to mental laziness. A minister who has prepared serimons enough for one term is inclined to repeat those sermions to every new charge rather than to study alresh for each separate congregation; and the time that should be devoted to study is spent in other, perhaps secular business, as is too often the case, and the man contents himself with meagre success in his ministry. These and some other objections against these were placed several other important and weighty considerations, such as the benefit which ministers and people derive from the change which brings an able and successful ministry within reach of every church and every class of the community, and which sures up a spirit of emulation in Christian work in the breast of most ministers. He showed that among denominations which have a settled ministry the oads are decidedly in favor of the utineracy. The Congregational soft he utineracy without ministers and their ministers without charges. The Baptists are no better, and the Ebiscopalians are nearly as bad. And the average length of the pastoral term in the first named denomination is but three and a half years, and in special cases it does not exceed six months; so that the Methodist have the advantage, since their changes are effected.

UNIFORMLY AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any, and all friction between ministers and people is avoided at the same time. He opposed a settled ministry in special cases, also because it created caste which his soul abhorred. It could not cut horizontally as every just rule should do. He opposed to also because it could not be enforced. The bishops would be unable and unwilling to carry it out, and the churches or conferences, he believed, would be to

NO LONGER A MISSIONARY CHURCH,
the itineracy was not as necessary to its success
now as it had been in the days of Wesley. The success of Methodism was due, he thought, very
largely, to its flexibility; but to bind it by iron rules
would kill it. The tendency of the people is to
centralization, and he thought he saw in the Methodist churches to-day a tendency to diocesanism. He
did not believe in confining Methodism to the poor
and allowing rich sinners to go to the devil or to
other denominations. He was in favor of having
one class of churches and preachers for the rich and
other classes of each for the poor. The feeling of
the meeting, however, was decidedly against this
idea.

METHODIST CONFERENCE CONVENTION.

Methodism To Be United in This City for Mis sionary and Church Extension Purposes-

The City Sunday School and Missionary Society of

he Methodist Episcopal Church was founded nearly en years ago, and by its organization and office it was to supply churches and mission stations In its experience the necessity for establishing churches rather than missions became more and more apparent, and a year ago its title was change into that of the City Church Extension and Mission. into that of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society. It has founded about a dozen churches since its organization, besides establishing several Sunday schools and preaching places in neglected localities. But in raising lunds and carrying on these enterprises the Society has found itself greatly hampered by the fact that this city, in which it labors exclusively, is divided between the New York and New York East Conferences. This division was made by the General Conference which met in Pittsburg in 1348, upon the recomwhich met in Pittsburg in 1348, upon the recom-mendation of the New York Annual Conference made and adopted two years before. So great diffi-culties beset them that, in fact, though not in name, two sets of missions and missionaries have existed here for a long time, and a jealousy have existed here for a long time, and a juniously has sprung up between the Conferences. The society has recently agitated the subject of obliterating the dividing line, which is now Third avenue, and throwing the city into one Conference. Last night a meeting in this behalf was held in Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, at which Dr. Curry presided, and the following resolution was presented by a committee and discussed:—

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the division of New York city between two Conferences is destrumental to the best interests of Methodsm, and we petition the General Conference, which meets in Brooklyn in May, 1872, to obliterate the line.

Messrs. Forrester, Ockershausen, Ross, Weed, Fer-

the General Conference, which meets in Brooklyn in May, 1872, to obliterate this line.

Messrs. Forrester, Ockershausen, Ross, Weed, Ferris, Brown, Merwin and several other ministers and inaymen took part in the discussion. Dr. Ferris and Mr. Ockershausen showed that when the division was made the number of churches in each was equal—thirteen; but now the New York East has but twelve churches and a membership of 4,467 in the city, while the New York Conference has twenty-three churches and a membership of 27,605. On the east of the boundary line there are not less than 600,000 souls, and Methodism is rapidly waning there, and must go down, it was said, unless it becomes a unit in the city. Mr. Longking did not remember more than one church erected on the east side since the division, and that was afterwards soid. He strongly advocated obliterating the line or extending it to Lexington or Fifth avenue. After considerable discussion pro and con the above resolution was adopted and the officers of the meeting were instructed to report the action of the Convention to the General Conference.

THE GREAT WESTERN STORMS.

Discovery of Additional Disasters-Sad Death of a Medical Man-The Mutilated Body Found by His Dog-A Train Six Weeks Travelling Two Hundred Miles.

A distressing incident of the terrible storms that have swept over this region during the present winter is connected with the discovery of the re-mains of Dr. Hall, of Osceola county, lowa. He mains of Dr. Hall, of Osceola county, lowa. He mains of Dr. Hall, of Osceola county, lowa. He was lost in the terrible storm of three weeks ago, and though every possible effort was made to find the body it was only discovered four days ago, when a dog belonging to the iamity brought in a portion of one of the missing man's legs. The animal was followed, and the mutuated remains of the unfortunate man were found only half a mile distant from the house.

Late reports from Dakota confirm the statement in regard to the depth of the snow and severity of the weather during December and January. John W. Smith's-wagon train, which leit Whetstone Agency for Spotted Tail's new reservation on White Earth River, only 200 miles distant, was six weeks making the trip. The train encountered snow drifts, many of which were 100 feet deep, and extending a great distance, through which it was necessary to force a passage by shovelling. The weather was so intensely cold that every watch stopped and every man on the train was more or less frozen, some of them quite seriously. The party suffered greatly, but no lives were lost.

DEAN.—On Monday night, February 19, 1872, Genevieve A. DEAN, youngest daughter of James E. and Maria L. Dean, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days. Parents, dear, shed not a tear; 1 am not dead, but sleeping here; So I am now you shall be—

Prepare for death and follow me.

Wran this cold, white sheet around her:

Prepare for death and follow me.

Wrap this cold, white sheet around her;
Fold her arms across her breast;
Gently lay her in the coffin—
Dear Geneview, you are at rest.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the readence of her parents, 185 York street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at tweive o'clock hoon.

MULLIGAN.—On Monday, February 19, ELLEN MULLIGAN, aged 14 years and 6 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 156 West Twenty-eighth street, on Wednesday, at two o'clock P. M.

MANGAN.—On Monday, February 19, at St. Vincent de Paul's Hospital, MICHAEL P. MANGAN, native of Castle Commers, county Kilkenny, Ireland, in the Soth year of his age.
The funeral will take place, from his late rest-dence, corner Madison and James streets, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Lifer Other Deaths we Eighth Page.

THE BROOKLYN REFORMERS.

ming the Work Over Aguis-The Excise

Commissioners to be Presecuted.

A portion of the Reform Committee of Fitty, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the Subhave done their work, have resolved to de of eleven. At the last secret session of the committee it was resolved that a report of all proceedings relating to the Water Board Commission be

ings relating to the Water Board Commission be sent to the members of the Legislature from the city of Brooklyn, and that the Legislature from the spectfully requested to suspend for a few weeks all action providing for the raising of ADDITIONAL MONEY, either for extending the limits of Prospect Park, or or its construction or maintenance, pending the investigation of the fiscal affairs of the Park Commission by the Committee of Pitty, and that this resolution be incorporated in the report of proceedings to be sent to the Legislature.

The report of the Sun-Committee on the Excuse Commission was presented, read, and on motion received, adopted and ordered to be given to the pressfor publication.

The Judiciary Committee reported progress on the charter.

the charter.
The following satirical resolution was then Resolved, That the able, non-partisan and pairiotic action of our delegates this week before the Joint Committee of the Legislature is alike creditable to themselves individually and to the Committee of Fitty, and receives our nearty ap-

WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Frescent Board of the commissioners:—

Six—The undersigned, chalrman of a sub-committee, consisting of Messra, Julian Alien, R. H. Chittenden, William B. Nichols, Morris Reynolds, Jesse C. Smith, A. F. Goodenow, Nathaniel Couhren, John S. Roberts, John E. Gammeyer, William Hepburn and Gleeon Frost, appunted by the Committee of Fifty to further investigate the affairs of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, respectfully request that our circle be permitted to transcribe from the books of your office a full and complete list of the employes of your Board. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Julian Allien, Chalrman.

JULIAN ALLEEN, Chairman.

THE REPLY.

Mr. Fowler said, in view of the fact that the books of the Water Department have been in the consessation of the Committee of Fitty for the past three months, the Department do not doem it advisable or consistent with the public convenience to go any farther in the matter, especially as the report already made has never been permitted by the Executive Committee to be read to the Committee of Fitty or put in the public prints, thereby violating an expressed agreement with the Board that the report should be published. Therefore the Department want no more to do with the Committee of Fitty.

Alleged Defalcation.

The report of the Sub-Committee on the Excise Board was then brought forward for consideration. The reading of the report of the chairman of the committee caused a great sensation, and at the close of the reading the following motion was

This motion was unanimously carried.

THE JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

What the Grand Jury Have Done-One Handred and Ten Indictments-The Ring in

Yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of Hudson county, now in session at Jersey City, appeared in court before Jugge Bedle and presented batch of forty-five indictments. They had previously presented sixty-five indictments, making 110 in all. Attorney General Glichrist, District Attorney Garretson, Leon Abbett, C. H. Winfield, W. T. Hoffman and other prominent members of the Bar were present. Judge Bedle asked the foreman, Mr. Aidrige, it the Grand Jury nad completed their labors, to which the foreman replied in the negative. Judge Bedle then informed the Grand Jury that the term of the Circuit Court was ended and that the term of the Oyer was suspended, so as to give him an opportunity of preparing for the Supreme Court Session at Trenton. He would, however, attend whenever the Grand Jury miget require his presence. The Grand Jury then with-drew.

require his presence. The Grand Jury then withdrew.

It is evident from the large number of witnesses yet to be heafd that the Grand Jury have not approached sufficiently near the close of the session to hazard a conjecture about the day when it will be discharged. That body blos fair to become as famous as Judge Bedford's Grand Jury, which brought Tammany down from its lofty pedestal. Tacre is every reason to believe that among the indictments presented are to be found some against the members of the Ring, especially the Board of Public Works. The necessity for obtaining legal assistance for the District Attorney becomes more apparent every day, and the presence of the Attorney General yesterday consirms the opinion that the State is engaged in earnest in their holy work connrms the opinion that the yesterday engaged in earnest in their holy work of bringing unscrupulous theves to justice. This Grand Jury has been longer in session and has found more indictments than any other Grand Jury of the county, and it is quite possible that it may call for an extension of the unprecedented long term or six weeks.

THE STEAMER ELLENS, TERRY RAN ASHORE

NEWBERN, N. C., Feo. 19, 1872.

on the 17th inst., as the steamer Ellen S. Terry. bound from New York for Newbern, was crossing the swash at Hatterns Inlet, she struck an anchor. The Captain, finding his vessel sinking, ran her

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn-

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Ruinbow Hair 'yes.—All the Colors of the rainbow are sometimes given to the hair by the mineral pigments sold as dyes. On the other hand, HILP'S IN-STANTANEOUS HAIR DYE evolves the most respiendent dark browns and exquisite blacks. It never disappoints, and is the cheapest Dye in the market. A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in Stock and anufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., 727 and 734 Broadway.

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HAZARD & CASWELL'S is the best.

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